

Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1913-1914

SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 1913-14

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CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND PLAYING RULES

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ROBERT L. WELCH, President-Secretary National Indoor Base Ball Association. JAN 26 1914 , --`' , e Cl. A361737 e # l

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INDOOR BASE BALL

INDOOR BASE BALL ORIGIN OF GAME The origin of base ball, our great national outdoor pastime and the proud parent of the indoor game, is shrouded in antiquity. A. G. Spalding, in his wonderful book, "America's National Game," says: "Archeology contributes its testimony to the antiquity of ball playing by opening its storehouses of ancient treasures: for, graven on tablets and temples and monuments, have been found pictures of human figures in the act of playing with balls. "Four thousand years ago, in the twelfth Egyptian dynasty, a Coptic artist sculptured on the temple Beni Hassan, human figures throwing and catching balls(A leather- covered ball, used in games played on the Nile over forty centuries ago, has a place among the many archaeological specimens in the British Museum, at London. It has a sewed cover and is still in a remarkable state of preservation. "The game of ball was prized by the Greeks as giving grace and elasticity to the human figure, and they erected a statue to one Aristonicus for his proficiency in it. We are told by Horace that Maecenas amused himself during his journeys by playing ball. In the Greek gymnasia and in the Roman baths there were special compartments for ball playing, called Sphaeristerii, where certain rules and gradations of exercise were observed, according to the health of the player. "The Chinese have played ball in various ways from times of remote antiquity. For centuries games of ball have been known and played in Japan. Ethiopian and East Indian traditions refer to games with a ball played

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. I many centuries ago. In the sixteenth century the game of ball was very popular in the courts of the princes of Europe, especially in Italy and France. Britons, Celts, Scots, Scandinavians, Teutons, and the early Latin races have played games of ball time out of mind." Though base ball can trace its ancestry almost back to the time of Creation, the authorities differ as to its direct parent. "One Old Cat," "Rounders," "Barn Ball," Cricket, and other games variously have been

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described as the sport from which the present game of base ball directly sprung. But so far as the real parent of indoor base ball is concerned, there can be no dispute, for it takes its name and inherits all of its features from our great national outdoor pastime. Indoor base ball can be said to have been born in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day, 1887. George W. Hancock was the "doctor" who brought the new game into the world of sport, and this is how it got its start: On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, members of the Farragut Boat Club had assembled in their gymnasium and were having some fun by tossing an old boxing glove about the room. One of the boys took up a broom and calling upon the thrower to "put one over, waist high," batted the glove across the hall. The batsman howled in glee as, landing on the glove with a loud smack, he sent it soaring over the head of the thrower. The two were having great sport when one of the other members, George W. Hancock, suddenly exclaimed, "Say fellows, what's the matter with all of us getting in on this? Let's have a game of ball." Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled out on the floor to serve as a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place. The broom handle was broken off and used as a bat, and the unwieldy boxing glove served in place of a ball. The players had so much fun out of the game that it did not break up for more than an hour, and it gave Mr. Hancock a chance to call the boys around him and

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 13 unfold a plan which had been forming in his brain as the game was going on. Mr. Hancock told his clubmates that he believed it possible for the game they had been playing to be developed into a modified game of base ball that could be played indoors. "I'll work on this proposition tomorrow," said Mr. Hancock, "and if you all will come down Saturday night, we'll have a regular game. I'll draw up some rules and will have a ball and bat on hand which will better suit the indoor game and do no damage to the surroundings." Saturday night came around and all the members were on hand, Hancock's proposition having aroused a lot of interest in the club. Mr. Hancock read the rules which he had framed in conformation with the limited size of the hall, etc., and presented to the gaze of the assembled members the big ball and

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small rubber-tipped bat, which since have been identified with the game. Two teams were chosen and the game started. /The fun was fast and furious and players and spectators got plenty of enjoyment out of the affair. Everybody went away singing the praises of "indoot base ball," as the new -sport was christened. From that little game played by the members of the Far- ragut Boat Club in Chicago in 1887, indoor base ball has grown until it now not only reaches out into all parts of the country, but has been taken into foreign lands by Ameri- can exiles. Thousands of persons are entertained in the winter months, either as active participants or enthusiastic spectators of the games. To the "fans" the winters do not seem half so long or as dreary as they did in the days when there was no form of base ball between October and April. They no longer have to hibernate like the bears when the cold weather comes. If Mr. Hancock's dish doesn't taste as delicious as the original to the base ball epicureans, it certainly can be said that indoor base ball, at least, is a splendid substitute for America's great national outdoor pastime.

SUGGESTIONS TO UMPIRES

JAMES L. THAYER, Chairman of the Central Committee Advisory Board National Indoor Base Ball Association.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 likely to take advantage of him. But, remember, they also have rights that are violated at times." The need of all the qualities that make up a successful outdoor umpire are apparent in the indoor game. Artificial light is a factor in making it necessary for the arbitrator te have strong eyes and ability to think quickly. A good umpire is as big a factor in the success of indoor base ball as on the diamonds of the major leagues. One of the first things for an umpire to acquire is to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the rules so that he can give a decision quickly and not be obliged to refer to a rule book. Assume full charge of the play from the commencement to the termination of the game, be firm in your decisions, and do not allow any player except the captain to discuss a decision with you, nor allow the play- ers to

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discuss a decision among themselves, as wrangling of this kind is very annoying to the spectators. Never be too friendly with the players or talk with the spectators during the progress of the game and especially do not argue with them about any of your decisions. Never start a game without having a thorough understanding with both captains regarding the ground rules. See that the players take their positions in the field promptly and that the next batter up is always ready to take his place at bat. Remember that life and action is what makes the sport interesting, and a slow, listless game is very wearying to the people who pay their money to see you perform. Don't be afraid to move, so as to get in the best possible position to properly judge a close play. The umpire should think the same as a player, that if a certain play is made, what he should do, and figure out what position he should take to see the play properly. As a parting injunction do not under any circumstances allow profanity or vulgarity of any kind, for nothing will so quickly demoralize the sport and cheapen the game.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

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1-C. H. Krippaehne, Member National Commission, Director Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League, Manager Columbus Council, No 950, Indoor Base Ball Team. 2-S. S. Corrigan, Marquette Council, Director Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League. 3-John A. Cooke, President, 1911-1912, Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League, Delegate from Americus Council.

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CHICAGO TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES' LEAGUE

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ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK TEAM, CHICAGO

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK TEAM, CHICAGO This team, a member of the American Institute of Banking Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago, was made up as follows during the season of 1913: W. H. Schmidt, manager; Charles E. Black, captain and third base; W. Henry Craig, pitcher; J. M. Pedersen, catcher; A. E. Walsh, first base; H. J. Lorber, second base; W. Lee Stoetzel, shortstop and fielder; G. C. Corey, right short; "Red" Walsh, left short; Robert F. Crowley, sub. left field; A. W. Hiltabidel, sub. fielder; Thomas J. Nichill, sub. fielder. After winning the first game early in the season of 1913, by an overwhelming score, the players became quite confident of having a pretty good team, but they were bumped by the National Bank of Republic on January 15, 8 to 6, which took a little starch out of them. They came right back on January 29, however, and won again by a large score. This cheered them up and they made up their minds to fight to the finish. Toward the end of the season they felt proud to think they had fought their way to the top of the ladder, and were quite sure of winning the championship. On March 26 they played the First National Bank and should have won, being eight runs in the lead, but the balloon went up and the famous last inning rally beat them, 21 to 20. A victory would have meant a tie for first place. The team was handicapped because it had no place to practice team work. The strong pitching of .Bill Craig, the batting of Craig, Pedersen, Walsh and Stoetzel, and the general good playing of all players helped Illinois Trust to climb the ladder.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

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FRIENDS' CENTRAL SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA

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WHITE CITY TEAM, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

1, LuIG-l A, IVulims-, o, r. v. narl'Tn, ligr.; 4, Wolfe; 5, Schaefner; 6, Sweit- zer; 7,
Votava; 8, Duffy; 9, Cashy; 10, Heilmann, Capt. Webb, Photo. CONTINENTAL AND
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK TAMt gHICAGO, ILL,

NEW YORK MILITARY INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE

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1, Dense; ;, Dolan; 3, Li Klaivs.y; , ; uller , ' , XvJLUyr , ul J-iP - m, m vF~Lc , . Moersch;
8, Schneider; 9, Garrity; 10, Carney, Capt.; 11, Brown. PLANT TEAM-CHICAGO
TELEPHONE LEAGUE.

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INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK

INDOOR BASE BALL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK In the wonderful progress of indoor base ball, schoolboys have played a prominent part. In the spring of 1913 the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City officially adopted indoor base ball as a sport, and it is now played by thousands of boys who frequently make use of outdoor surfaces for the playing of the game. The opening of 127 new recreation centers during the winter of 1913-14 is looked upon as certain to provide the space needed for the sport. The Public Schools Athletic League now conducts indoor base ball tournaments, with prizes for the schools winning championships in the various divisions. Confident of the physical improvement in the boys through participation in base ball, indoors or out, the P. S. A. L. offers prizes for schools turning out the largest percentage of players. Public School No. 43, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, with a cosmopolitan population to draw from, had 840 of 1,094 enrolled boys playing indoor base ball, a percentage of 76 per cent. The Bannard trophy was awarded this school for 1913. Seventy teams took part in the tournament. A striking evidence of the popularity of indoor base ball was provided by the girls of Washington Irving High School who organized teams for games in the spring of 1913. This interest extended to the outdoor season and games, in which indoor rules and implements were used, marked the outdoor participation in body building exercises by the girls. At Allenhurst, N. J., teams containing the daughters of many prominent New Yorkers made the summer season enjoyable to patrons of the New Jersey coast resorts by their base ball games under indoor rules. So popular has indoor base ball become among the New York schoolboys that the game is now recognized by both boys and

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 55 girls as one of the sports in which all may participate. Officials of the Public Schools Athletic League have considered the advisability of arranging a series of games in which girls may take part for trophies, and in another year boys may have keen rivals for school honors. In

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February and March of 1913 the indoor base ball games were officially taken part in by 4,473 public school boys of New York City as follows: Class Class Teams. Boys Teams. Be yvs P. S. 166, Manhattan 9 110 P.S. 88, Queens 9 67 P.S. 93, Brooklyn 9 108 P.S. 43, Manhattan14 142 P.S. 171, Manhattan13 170 P.S. 46, Bronx 16 2100 P.S. 12, Brooklyn 6 65 P.S. 147, Manhattan10 10:1 P.S. 2, Manhattan12 72 P.S. 158, Brooklyn 8 P.S. 160, Manhattan25 370 P.S. 20, Manhattan 25 350 P.S. 43, Brooklyn70 840 P.S. 145, Brooklyn 8 105 P.S. 42, Bronx 34 375 P.S. 144, Brooklyn10 130 P.S. 12, Bronx 4 48 P.S. 62, Manhattan32 744 P.S. 192, Manhattan 6 64 P.S. 165, Brooklyn 6 180 P.S. 21, Manhattan12 150 Totals338 4,473

McDONOGH SCHOOL No, 11 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE GAME IN NEW ORLEANS

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1, Lusk; 2, Ferrier; 3, Baumann; 4, Oberle; 5, Thienemain; 6, Haspel; 7, Delacroix; 8, Michel; 9, Mullen; 10, Caire; 11, Lamantia. McPONOGH SCHOOL No. 14, 60-INCH TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA. City Champions, 1913. Fritch, Photg,

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1, Graffagnino; 2, Kenaudin, ilgr.; 3, w. Berckes; 4, nbeckK; o, Wyler; O, U. Berckes, Capt.; 7, Coughlin; 8, Drueding; 9, Nett; 10, Arrow; 11, Muniot; 12, Nichols; 13, Cocke. LAUREL SCHOOL, 64-INCH TEAM, NEW ORLEANS LA. City Champions, 1913.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 61 The champions won twelve and lost one out of thirteen games played. They led the league in team batting, .216, and team fielding, .972. The other clubs batted as follows: Crescents, .211; Y. M. H. A., .208; Y. M. G. C., .79, and High School, .134. At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union

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in New York, Southern Secretary Benedetto's pet scheme went through, Indoor Base Ball being placed under Amateur Athletic Union rules in the South. Below will be found an extract of a letter written by L. di Benedetto, secretary of the Southern Association, A. A. U.: "Indoor Base Ball, too, was allowed to be put on our list by special amendment. There is no flattery in this. It was my scheme and I'm glad that New Orleans and the Southern A. A. U. has won its point. Indoor Base Ball, under our sanction and jurisdiction, will become a better sport. Article o1, condition of competition, will rule. You must be a bona fide member in good standing to represent your club in Indoor Base Ball. You will not be allowed to change after the indoor season. The board of the Southern Association was shown these things at the last annual meeting and approved of my idea. I knew I could get it through in New York, and we should feel satisfied of being the 'livest' association of the A. A. U. in the country."

INDOOR BASE BALL AMONG PROFESSIONALS

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PROMINENT CLUBS OF NEW YORK ORGANIZE A LEAGUE

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INDOOR BASE BALL IN BOSTON

INDOOR BASE BALL IN BOSTON No play or game in the curriculum of the municipal gymnasias of Boston has more firmly entrenched itself than indoor base ball. Its fascination allures young and old alike, and it forms a most important part of the time allotted to the play period, extending even to the stately matrons of the mothers' classes of our department. Boys and girls, young ladies and mothers alike, enter into the spirit of the game with all the zest that usually characterizes any form of animated play. The gymnasium floors are cleared of all apparatus, and the entire areas given over to the partici- pants. Its hold on the female element is just as strong as that which has always

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been noted among the male followers of the game. Recently a match game was played between the members of the mothers' class and the young ladies' class at one of our gymnasia, and the play was fast and clean, in addition to provoking the greatest amount of enthusiasm, and did much to render the gymnasium a most powerful agent for pleasant diversion from the cares of home and office. The gymnasia instructors usually pitched for both teams in order to insure a degree of accuracy in throwing and to make it possible thereby to have as vigorous a batting and running game as possible, compatible with their needs. A portion of the time given in the afternoon classes for children is likewise devoted to this game, and, needless to say, they enter into it with all the youthful vigor and derive the fullest amount of pleasure from it that they do on the outdoor playgrounds. The gynasiums have the windows screened so far as possible, and the floor area is made suitable for conducting such a game without any danger of injury to the participants, and the interest which has been generated in our classes is continued and remains undiminished, no matter for what length of time participants have been indulging in the game.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 The possibility of holding intergymnasium contests has been under contemplation for some time past, and would do much in creating a healthy rivalry in this popular pastime among all ages and both sexes. Needless to say, the moral effect of the play are most salutary and far-reaching, and the game is a fruitful medium for promoting self control and co-operation, in addition to accomplishing much in promoting the physical welfare of all, and especially the female patrons of the game who have been more or less unaccustomed to its pleasures. Its principles are innate in every young boy, and needs but to be announced to assure a full complement of participants. As the classes, however, are much larger than the number who usually indulge in one game, its periods are divided to give all who desire an equal opportunity to indulge in it, and as it develops the natural instincts of primitive man, such as throwing, running, batting, etc., it is not the least important among the plays or games usually adopted in gymnastic work, and for this reason should be made to include the

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largest number possible. The game is highly recommended to physical directors, as it is suited to all ages and both sexes, and since the lessons taught therein do much to fulfill the mission for which gymnasia, whether public or private were instituted, its manifest advantages, when once played, will naturally appeal to both director and patron alike.

INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE CANAL ZONE

INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE CANAL ZONE BY JESS T. HOPKINS, President Canal Zone Physical Directors' Society. For a number of years Uncle Sam's canal diggers spent their evenings loafing in their bachelor quarters. During 1907 the Isthmian Canal Commission built four magnificent club houses, manned them with trained Y. M. C. A. secretaries and physical directors, and threw them open to the men who were engaged in digging the "Big Ditch" from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the gymnasiums of these club houses all kinds of indoor games were played with more or less success. However, the great heat made basket ball rather a strenuous game, and consequently enthusiasm waxed keenest over indoor base ball. The floors were rather small and therefore but seven men were used on a team. In the fall and winter of 1908 many match games were played between the different club houses. The game was new to the majority of the men and, while the teams were about evenly matched, the contests were not marked by either brilliant playing or low scores. The first Isthmian Y. M. C. A. Indoor Base Ball League was formed in December, 1909, with each of the four Y. M. C. A. club houses entering teams-Cristobal, Gorgona, Empire and Culebra. This league finished in March, 1910, with the Culebra Y.M.C.A. team a winner. The season was marked by superior playing compared with the season before. There were some ten and eleven-inning games, which were pitchers' battles, pure and simple. Tupper of Culebra and Wiser and King of Gorgona were prominent in these contests. Before the next season rolled around the Commission opened two more Y. M. C. A. club houses-one in Gatun and one in

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 67 Corozal. The Board of Governors, consisting of the superintendent of club houses and each of the physical

directors from the different Y. M. C. A.'s, presided over by Walter H. Warr, physical director of the Empire Y.M.C.A., adopted a rather radical ruling termed the "five-minute rule." This ruling gave the umpire the power to bench any player five minutes who protested against a decision. The previous league had some difficulty on this score because they were unable to secure competent officials.

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN There are two reasons for the fact that indoor base ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend indoor games for women do not understand base ball. All players are more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support. The second reason for the slow development of indoor base ball for women is found in the fact that the coaches and teams may be discouraged before the players become proficient in the game. There are natural ball players among women, but it takes much time and patience to develop the playing of most individuals and a longer time for teamwork. However, it seems to me this is no more difficult than the development of a foot ball team from a body of men who have never played a game. There is a general impression that women can not throw a ball, but experience shows they can acquire the short, quick throws of indoor base ball. It is admitted, of course, that they

THE GAME'S PROGRESS

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72 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. result was much smaller figures and more on the professional basis of base ball, until now, with numerous clubs and leagues all over the country, the game has reached a scientific standpoint hitherto unsuspected of fulfilment. It can be played in any hall of size which will permit of sufficient light and room for the diamond and fielding, the composition of the floor being immaterial, as the rubber-soled shoes required to be worn will allow running on even the waxed floor of a dancing hall. About the smallest size for a playing floor is 40 x 50 feet. A larger surface will, of course, allow greater freedom for fielding and running. The spectators are usually placed in the right and left field, on either side of the catcher's territory, and in galleries according to the construction of the room used for play. At first the sport was confined to a few of the social clubs of Chicago, which had organized a league, but of late years great strides have been made toward having the game spread all over the United States. Many of the Chicago clubs have made trips to cities East and West and played indoor ball before large crowds of spectators, who had become initiated in the sport, and consequently extremely interested, for it is said of indoor ball that it is the most exciting sport which the winter months give us, for, the space allotted for play usually being somewhat confined, the spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action is of a very exciting nature. Some excellent players have been developed, especially among amateurs. Several professionals have tried their hand, but find themselves outclassed by the more nimble amateurs, as agility rather than strength enters largely into the sport. In playing the indoor game, ordinary base ball suits are the proper dress, except that the spiked shoes are done away with and rubber-soled ones used instead. At the knee and hip the trousers should be thickly padded, as

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 73 contact with the floor at these points is a common occurrence. A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted successfully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits cannot be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force, The short stops usually play close to the batter-about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short." The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to. It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited. Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally developed an increasing interest in the outdoor game so closely are the two allied. It has emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball cricket, tennis and golf.

THE ART OF BATTING

THE ART OF BATTING BY W. F. COREY, CHICAGO. To become a successful batter requires coolness, a good eye, good judgment and a number of other requisites which only come to a man by constant practice. I have followed the game since its infancy and I have never seen two men whom I can say bat exactly alike. It is quite true the position some batters assume are much alike, some crouch low down, while others stand upright,

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some drive the ball out hard, while others mix them up and place their hit. I would advise a man to assume an easy, natural position so as to be ready for any kind of a ball pitched. Remember the pitcher is always sizing you up to ascertain your weakness while at the bat and you should study him, to find out his peculiarities, as every pitcher has them. Some pitchers would rather pitch to a slugger than to a bunter and vice versa. Always try to do the opposite to what the pitcher intends to make you do, as nearly as you can judge, and confuse him as much as possible. Another thing which you must not lose sight of is, that every player on the opposing team is also sizing you up, and by your position and general way of handling yourself they may judge in which direction the ball may go if you hit it. I would advise a batter to conduct himself in such a manner as to mislead his opponent of his intentions. For example, suppose one of your team mates is on base and you wish to advance him and do not want to take a chance on hitting out a fly ball and causing a double

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 75 play, therefore you decide to bunt; you take your position at the plate, grip your bat firmly and wait for your ball, which should be a low one; (never try to bunt a high ball, or you will be easy prey for the shortstops) when you see a low ball coming and it is well on its way to the plate, loosen your grip on the bat, slide your right hand well out to the middle and let the bat give with the ball just as the ball hits it, drop the bat and get to first base with all possible speed. Another trick which is often worked with success is the fake bunt. The batter holds his bat as if he were going to bunt, thereby drawing in the shortstops up under the bat and causing the fielders to play close in, picks out his ball and meets it squarely. A hit made in this way usually comes at the fielders too hot for them to handle and very frequently there is a mix-up which enables the runners to get more bases than they would get ordinarily. If at any time you make three strikes never stop to see if the catcher catches the third strike, but run to first base at top speed. It is time enough when you reach the bag to see if you are declared -ut, and the exertion won't hurt you any. A left-handed batter has a great advantage over a man who bats right handed, as the left-handed batter's bou is nearer to

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first base, and his motion has a tendency to throw him into his stride more than that of the right-hander. I would not advise a man to swing hard at an indoor ball as he usually misses his aim and the force of his swing throws him out of his stride. The proper way is an easy sweeping swing or a short quick chop. Another piece of advice and I am done. Never stop to argue with the umpire over balls and strikes, as it only gets you excited, and that is just what the pitcher wants, as an excited batter becomes an easy mark for the pitcher.

HOW TO BECOME A BASE RUNNER

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 77 running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an opportunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal. The hit and run game can be played just the same in indoor as in outdoor base ball, and many games are won by the use of it. Especially with two out the base runner should leave the base with the pitcher's arm and if the ball is hit by the batsman stands a better chance of making the next base and of sometimes scoring. There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game and clever base running is what gives it to them. There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild. To sum it all up, the two essentials for a good base runner

are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and decisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME

IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME
THE BALL The ball will be found to possess properties of a peculiar nature, which, after careful experimenting, have been proved to be best adapted to the sport. It is of a compact substance, 17 inches in circumference, weighs 83-4 ounces, has a white cover, and, while lively, it is so made as to do no damage to objects surrounding the field.
THE BAT. The limit of size of the bat is 2 3-4 feet long and 1 3-4 inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but the material used is wood possessing great strength, as accidents are liable to occur should the bat break. Bats of different qualities of wood are made so that selections as to style and weight may be made according to individual taste.
THE BASES. The bases are half filled with sand or other heavy substance, so they will remain in place on the floor, unless grasped by the player in running or sliding to the base. They are made of white canvas, 15 inches square, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on a marked spot to which it should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also laced on a marked square.
SUITS. Each club should be properly uniformed with natty suits, consisting of shirt, knee pants, stockings, belt, and shoes.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 79 The pants should either be padded at the knees and hips, or the regular adjustable knee-pad used to prevent actual contact of these parts of the anatomy with the floor.
SHOES. All shoes worn must have rubber soles; those with corrugated rubber having been found the best.
MATS. Where bases lie near a wall, padded mats should be stood up opposite, against which the players may strike when running or sliding.

CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTS. This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL INDOOR BASE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The objects of the Association are: 1. To perpetuate Indoor Base Ball as the national winter game of the United States and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods. 2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Indoor Base Ball clubs and players. ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP.

Any Indoor Base Ball league or club may become a member of this Association on written application to the Secretary of the Association, signed by the President and Secretary, accompanied by documents showing that said club is regularly organized and officered.

ARTICLE III. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. (1.) By resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. (2.) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (3.) Offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing to immediately expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.

(4.) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee.

(5.) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof. ARTICLE IV. EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS. (1.) To carry

into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article 3, of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or tele- graph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Commit- tee shall, after due notice, try the case under such regula- tions as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties. (2.) Any member holding a position in this Association, either as all officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interest of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge. (3.) Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy

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of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Executive Committee. And if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association. ARTICLE V. ELECTIONS. Between the first day of March and the first day of April each year, any regularly organized Indoor Base Ball

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sideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject. Any protest that cannot be handled by a local league shall be referred to the Advisory member in charge of the territory, who shall appoint two disinterested parties to act with him as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association and his ruling shall be final. ARTICLE IX. The Secretary, upon the written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to a vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and the result of the vote. ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS. (1.) The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it. (2.) Any section of this Constitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUES

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86 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. are turned over to the Secretary after each game, so that the average of the players can be kept, as they are very interesting to both the public and the players See that the umpire gets the respect due him, back him up in his official acts, and do not countenance continual kicking by the players. Last, but not least, see that the press committee keep the press supplied with information concerning the affairs of the league and secure advertising wherever possible. The following is practically a copy of the Constitution of the Chicago Indoor Base Ball League, and has worked smoothly for the past ten or twelve years.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

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88 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ARTICLE V. EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive. ARTICLE VI. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary' cash, same to be forfeited on expulsion or with- drawal of club. A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist. ARTICLE VII. IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, te be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit. The Arbitration Committee shall have the pow.s to impose such fine on any club or player reported for violati'n of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case

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warrants, ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS. Each club of the League shall be entitled to two (2) dele. gates to the League which

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 89 shall constitute the governing body of said League, frcm-which shall be elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treas- urer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club Amended that President be non-representative of any club rep resented in the League, ARTICLE IX. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to '-s office or may be assigned him by Board of Directors. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings. ARTICLE X. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Direc- tors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence. He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and shall keep a complete record of all games played). ARTICLE XI. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem

90 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or adv' able. They shall have power to receive and act upon all resigna- tions of members, officers,

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and directors. Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing. ARTICLE XII. PROTESTS. All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee % five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must not be connected with any team or club of this League. All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game. Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00. ARTICLE XIII. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. A staff of League umpires shall be selected by a chief of umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates), who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to officiate, and shall pay them their salaries. He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed

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92 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ARTICLE XVI. CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgement of the Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity. ARTICLE XVII. MEETINGS. Meetings of the League and Board of Directors shall be held at the call of the chair at least once a month or upon written request of three (3) clubs, three (3) days' notice being necessary. ARTICLE XVIII. GAMES PLAYED. It shall be the duty of the manager or his assistant of the winning team, to notify the Secretary, within forty-eight (48) hours after game is played, the final result of said game, giving complete individual and total

score. ARTICLE XIX. BALL. The Spalding Red-Seam ball shall be the official ball of the League and must be used in all League games of the League and be stamped with seal of League. ARTICLE XX. TIE GAMES. All the games shall be decided within three (3) weeks from date of tie. ARTICLE XXI. RULES. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern all games ,layed in this League. ARTICLE XXII. WINNING OF PENNANT. The club having the largest percentage at the end of seaso, shall be declared winner of pennant.

Si.LDING'S OFFICIAL IND00k BASE BALL GUIDE. 93 ARTICLE XXIII. MEMBERS OF TEAM. Any person in good standing with the League may play on any team represented in the League. A player who plays a League game with a club in this League cannot play a League game with any other club in this League unless he gets a written release from the manager of club with which he has played. ARTICLE XXIV. REGISTRATION. The manager of each club shall be required to register the players of his team (regular and substitute) with the secretary. Each registration to be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five (25) cents. Players must be registered one week before they are eligible to play. Their personal signature to be attached to said regis- tration blank. Managers shall have option on services of player so registeredt for the next season, and any player desiring his release sini' appeal to the Arbitration Committee. ARTICLE XXV. RULES GOVERNING MEETING. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the League. ARTICLE XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Roll call. 2. Reading of minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of committees. 4. Report of officers. 5. Reading of correspondence. 6. Election of new members, 7. Unfinished business. 8. New business. 9. Adjournment.

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CLASSIFIED RULES FOR INDOOR BASE BALL

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98 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. B. Base runner can advance without being put out- (1) One base on an illegal pitch. (2) One base on a balk (not the batter). (3) One base if, while he was batter, four balls or an illegal pitch were called. (4) One base if forced to vacate by succeeding batsman being awarded a base. (5) One base if pitcher does not give runner reasonable time to return to own base. (6) One base if fair hit ball strikes person or clothing of umpire on fair ground. (7) One base if prevented from making a base by obstruction of adversary. (8) On a block ball, till ball is returned to pitcher in his box, unless time is called by the umpire. (9) One base if umpire is struck by ball thrown by catcher to intercept base runner. C. Base runner cannot advance- (1) While pitcher is in box with ball. (2) When pitcher is ready to deliver ball to batter. (3) Until after a pitched ball reaches or passes catcher. (4) On dead ball (neither can batter). (5) If touched by fair hit ball while on his own base, unless forced. (6) If any base runner is hit by fair hit ball, unless forced. (7) If batter intentionally interfered with pitched ball. (8) If batter interferes with catcher's fielding. (9) If batsman, in going to first, is hit by foul or fair fly before it touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. (10) If a foul tip bounding off catcher is not caught by a fielder (penalty: being called back, unless tagged out). (11) After time is called on a "block."

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HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES

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102 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE II. THE FOUL LINE. The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home base, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground, so that the bases shall come within the diamond. RULE III. THE BALL. The ball must be not less than 16 3/4 nor more than 17 1/2 inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, not

less than 8 nor more than 83/ ounces in weight, and covered with a white skin; should it become ripped or torn during a game, a new one must be substituted. The Spalding Red Seam Ball was adopted as the official ball of this Association, and must be stamped with the seal of the Association. When playing the armory game (that is, on the large diamond with 35-foot base lines) the Spalding No. IX. ball, fourteen (14) inches in circumference, shall be the official ball. RULE IV. THE BAT. The bat must be 234 feet long and not larger than 14 inches in diameter in the largest part, and may have a rubber tip on the handle to prevent slipping. It must be made otherwise of wood, except that a metal rod may be passed through the center to give desired weight, but under no circumstances is lead to be used in loading. The handle may be wound with string or tape. RULE V. THE PLAYERS. Seven to nine players must constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain (on fair ground), except that the pitcher must take his position within the pitcher's lines. When in position on the field, all players will be designated as "fielders" in these rules.

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Tn4 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE IX. A FORFEITED GAME. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases: (a) If the required number of players to constitute a team fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable. (b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire. RULE X. SUBSTITUTES. The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams. RULE XI. CHOICE OF INNINGS. The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin. RULE XII. GOOD AND BAD BALLS. A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is

a bad ball. It being assumed that the batter is standing erect while in his position. RULE XIII. BALKS. A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk. NOTE.-If the pitcher swings his arm or makes any other motion in the box to deliver the ball without doing so, it constitutes a balk. RULE XIV. ILLEGAL BALLS. A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box, or if the pitcher fails to heel the back line of the

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RULE XVIII. THE SCORING OF RUNS. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored. RULE XIX. FAIR AND FOUL BALLS. (a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterward rolls. (b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul. RULE XX. STRIKES. (a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught. NOTE.-On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. If the fielder does not catch the ball, the base runner should be called back unless he has been tagged out. (b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman. (c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batsman. NOTE.-A bunt rolling foul does not constitute a strike. RULE XXI. FOUL STRIKES. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. NOTE.-This rule only applies on a fair hit ball. RULE XXII. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered.

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RULE XXV. ENTITLED TO BASES. The base runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases: (a) If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls. (b) If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls or in case of an illegal delivery and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. (c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or "illegal pitch." (d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner makes it, unless it is a third strike or fourth ball, when the runner is entitled to all he can get. (e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base. (f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds. (g) If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, unless such adversary has the ball in his possession. (h) If, when he was batsman, the pitcher delivered an "illegal ball." (i) On a fair or foul fly ball caught the base runner can advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out.) NOTE.-Batsman is entitled to first base on an illegal pitch, but not on a balk. (j) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner. RULE XXVI. WHEN TO START. (a) A base runner must not leave his base when the pitcher holds the ball standing in his box (except to moisten the soles of his shoes by permission of the umpire). (b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back. (c) A base runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. IOg (d) When the Armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 feet base lines, the base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball until after it has left the pitcher's hands, on penalty of being sent back. Starting too soon does not exempt a base runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out. RULE XXVII. RETURNING TO BASES. The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without

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being put out- T.~ (a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by a fielder. (b) If the umpire declares a foul strike. (c) If the umpire declares a dead ball. (d) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon. RULE XXVIII. 'A BASE RUNNER IS OUT. (a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground, wall or any fixture. (b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted. If a ball he has just batted rebounds and hits him he shall not be declared out on that account. (c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object. Y+ ~ (d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base-runner touches first base. (e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before such base-runner touches first base.

IIO SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. (f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing. (g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. (h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy; provided, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him; but-exception as to first base-in running to first base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning first base, he also attempt to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out. (i) If, when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base

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after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught. (j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, wall, fixture or ceiling, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored. (k) If, when running to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases in regular order, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as in running to first base. NOTE.-If when a batsman hits a fly ball, whether fair or foul, and in running to first base the ball hits him before touching the wall, floor, fixture or fielder, he shall be declared out, and no base-runner will be allowed to advance on this play.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. I I RULE XXIX. TURN EITHER WAY. In returning to first base, after overrunning, the baseman may turn either way. RULE XXX. SAFELY ON A BASE. A base-runner is safely on a base if he slides with the bag and clings to it; or, if any part of his person is touching the spot where the bag should be; or, he is safe if he has touched the home base or where the base should be. If, in sliding with the bag at any base, he should stop, he must then return with the bag to the proper spot before starting for another base, the same as in overrunning first base. RULE XXXI. COACHING RULES. (a) The coaches are restricted in coaching to base-runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to base-runners, and then only in words of necessary direction. (b) No coacher will be allowed up when the bases are unoccupied, and only one coacher when one base is occupied, and no more than two coaches when two or more bases are occupied. (c) A line shall be drawn four feet from first and third base towards the home base and four feet out from the base line which shall be known as the coaches' box. The coaches must stand back of this line, and will not be allowed to take a position anywhere other than the coaches' box, as defined above. RULE XXXII. SUITABLE SHOES. Only shoes with rubber soles or other soft material shall be used, and in all league games teams must be fully uniformed. RULE XXXIII. PITCHER MUST WAIT. When a base-runner is legally entitled to return to a base, the pitcher must

wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base, on penalty of giving the base-runner another base for violation.

112 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXXIV. UMPIRES. (a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge. (b) The umpires must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions. (c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge. (d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home plate, and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher. (e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play. (f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains. (g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning. (h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpire shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL BY Jos. CERMAK. Gymnastic Instructor, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill HE further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called, "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results ? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent. of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in

18 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. But that is not all. Pitching and playing for both sides is all right as far as it goes, but the more the girls know about the game the more anxious they are to play it as it should be played, and, of course, with their own pitcher. And "there is a rub." You cannot have a good lively game if you have not a good pitcher in the box. How to find a girl who can play this important position? How to select a catcher, short-stops, basemen, fielders? It takes a little time, but by close observation of players you can in a short time divide the class into two regular teams and "line them up" according to the best abilities of different players. There are always short intermissions during the game and those afford a teacher an excellent opportunity to look for "talent." Standing in the pitcher's box, throw the ball to those who happen to be idle, and you by chance discover a good catcher, good baseman, or a good fielder. Ask the girls to send the ball back to you as fast as they can "under-hand," or "overhand," and you easily discover the "coming pitcher." And before the school year is over you have a class divided in two teams, lined up and ready to play a lively game of base-ball whenever called upon. At the Medill High School almost every class of girls from the second year up is divided in two teams-sometimes, of course, with more fielders than is necessary-but the main object (after a regular lesson in gymnastics) to give them a good, interesting, lively game is obtained, and if they play only three innings, they get enough exercise out of it, while some classes become such experts in the game that very often they play five and even seven innings in 15 to 20 minutes. There are, however, some objectionable features in the game which must be eliminated if we wish to introduce it in the girls' classes. All kinds of "sliding," "blocking," "tripping," and all such "smart tricks" must be left out. Playing "such a ball" might perhaps help to win a game, but such game will not make our girls more refined, more gentle. As the girls in our high schools and colleges take more and more interest in indoor base ball, it would be well to modify the rules by proper authorities, as was done in the basket-ball. But care should be taken so as not to sacrifice all the interesting and scientific features of the game to the desire of "modification,"

WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS

The No. 2 Bat, price 40 cents, is the same, except that the handle is not wrapped, Extra care is used in having these bats properly balanced and correct shape. Regarding bases, the best quality is the Spalding No. 1, made of ten ounce duck, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.50. The No. 2, made of eight ounce canvas, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.00. The Spalding Home Plate is made of corrugated rubber; price 75 cents each. The Spalding line of base ball uniforms includes eight different grades, select variety of colors, and the prices range from \$2.50 to \$12.50 per suit when ordered in club lots. The line of indoor base ball suits are made of the same material, and by the same operators, as make up the Spalding celebrated league uniforms. The only difference being that the indoor base ball suit is made up with padded pants to protect the player from injury on the hard floor. These suits are all cut to measure after making proper allowance necessary in an athletic outfit. The flannels are thoroughly shrunk, properly reinforced, and possess the correct base ball fit. They give perfect freedom in all movements and yet look trim and neat and give excellent service. Samples showing the various grades and colors, with measurement blank which will give full instructions for taking the necessary measurements, will be mailed upon application. Every indoor base ball player should be equipped with a pair of the No. 1H high cut, best grade white canvas shoes, with white rubber soles. The sole of the shoe is made of a superior grade of rubber with special corrugated markings which holds to the floor, will not slip, and makes an ideal shoe; it serves the same purpose as the spike shoe in outdoor base ball; price \$1.75 per pair. Club price in ordering lots of six pairs or more, is \$18.90 per dozen pairs. The No. M black canvas shoe, with black rubber sole, a good durable shoe, price 90 cents per pair. Club price when ordering six pairs or more, \$9.72 per dozen pairs.

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